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FLOOR COVERING TILES

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Surprisingly, it has been shown that a floor covering, composed of the floor covering tiles in accordance with the invention, can in fact be exposed to all normally occurring stresses, without deformation, shifting, or other change of the individual tiles with respect to one another. Rather, the closed structure of the floor covering is always retained. Nevertheless, each individual tile can be taken out readily, without a tool, and replaced by another tile of the same size. In this way, for example, a soiled or scorched tile can be exchanged for a new one, without making the whole covering useless. It is also possible to replace particularly worn tiles for less worn ones on a regular replacement basis, and thus to attain a uniform wearing out of the covering with the result of a service life which is longer as a whole. Finally, the cementing-free laying of the described tiles permits a change in the pattern of the floor and an adaptation to special wishes or changing circumstances in the furnishing of the room.

In this connection, one should point out that in spite of their excellent treading elasticity, the described tiles are not deformed in use in a way which would place the cohesion of the structure in doubt.

Basically, all natural, semisynthetic and completely synthetic fibers are suitable for the production of the described tiles, but the fibers influence "deformation" under changing climatic conditions. Among the completely synthetic fibers, those made of polypropylene and polyacrylonitrile exhibit the least tendency to a change in length or width under changed climatic conditions.

Advantageously, the binder is a mixture of polyvinyl acetate and natural and/or synthetic rubbers in a proportion of 10:1 to 10:5, preferably, 10:2 to 10:3. Surprisingly, a mixture of a polyvinyl acetate dispersion and natural and/or synthetic rubber latex exhibits, namely, an optimal strength and very good resistance not only with respect to boiling water, but also with respect to the organic solvents used in dry cleaning.

The backing, which is advantageously applied in the same operation as the binder during the production of the described tiles, which is indicated by way of example, preferably consists of natural or synthetic rubber or high molecular weight plastics, such as polyurethane, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, polyacrylonitrile, or a mixture thereof. It can be foamed, for example. This foaming can be done either with air or by the addition of a propellant which is, in fact, known. Preferably the foamed backing is compressed to the entire area and perhaps embossed in a relief-like manner.

To increase the uniformity in the longitudinal and transverse direction, in particular with regard to the change in length also, under changing climatic conditions, it is recommendable to carry out the drying or vulcanization of the backing composition under as low as possible a stress of the textile material, during the production of the described tiles, which is indicated by way of example.

An intermediate layer can also be present between the textile material and backing, which runs, to some extent, in the textile material, and consists of water-insoluble synthetic resin and/or synthetic rubber.

The structure of the described tiles is illustrated below with various examples, which describe the production of the floor coverings, cut into pieces in the end. The parts and percentages refer to the weight.

Example 1

A transversely laid nonwoven fleece, consisting of completely synthetic fibers, with a square meter weight of 750 g, is laid on a jute fabric with a square meter weight of 150 g, needle-punched in the usual manner, impregnated with a binder on a padding machine, and squeezed to such an extent that a solid content of 25% results. A dispersion of the following:

25 parts polyvinyl acetate
6 parts plasticizer
14 parts SBR rubber
20 parts chalk
235 parts water

300 parts

is used as a binder. 2000 g/m² of a composition, which is composed of the following:

160 parts rubber latex
3 parts zinc oxide
1.5 parts vulcanization accelerator
3 parts sulfur
1.5 parts anti-aging agent
50 parts chalk
1 part stearic acid
2 parts thickener, for example, "Latecoll" D
1.5 parts ammonium chloride

are applied on the material which is still moist.

This coating is gelled in an infrared field and subsequently embossed with an embossing roller, so that a uniform pattern results. Afterward, the material passes through a vulcanization oven, heated with hot air, and is vulcanized at 130°C for 20 min. The floor covering thus obtained exhibits good slip resistance and excellent stability.

100 parts polyvinyl chloride powder

50 parts dioctyl phthalate

25 parts dioctyl sebacate

5 parts inflating agent

1 part stabilizer,

gelled at 160°C for 10 min and afterwards, embossed with a cooled, patterned roller.

Example 5

A flat-shaped textile article, produced and impregnated as in Example 1, is strengthened after impregnation by heat effects. Subsequently, a composition consisting of the following:

6 parts natural rubber

10 parts polyvinyl acetate

50 parts chalk

34 parts water

is doctored onto the reverse side. This preliminary coating is predried partially by infrared radiation, and the dried surface is coated with 1500 g/m² of a composition, foamed with three times the quantity of air as described in Example 3. After gelling by an infrared effect, the foam layer is compressed to 1/3 its original thickness by passing under an embossing roller, and at the same time, it is provided with a pattern. Vulcanization takes place at 130°C in 20 min.

Claim

Floor covering tiles made of textile material, which can be laid without cementing, and which contain at least a fraction of nonwoven textile fibers, characterized in that the textile material is stiffened by a moisture-resistance binder until dimensional stability is attained, and it is provided with an elastic, nonslip backing made of a high molecular weight material with a weight per unit area of 1500 g/m² and over.

Subclaims

1. Floor covering tiles according to the patent claim, characterized in that the binder is a mixture of polyvinyl acetate and natural and/or synthetic rubbers, in a proportion of 10:1 to 10:5, preferably 10:2 to 10:3.

2. Floor covering tiles according to the patent claim, characterized in that the backing is made of a foamed material.

3. Floor covering tiles according to the patent claim or Subclaim 2, characterized in that the backing is made of natural or synthetic rubber or high molecular weight plastics, such as polyurethane, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyacrylonitrile, or a mixture thereof.

4. Floor covering tiles according to the patent claim, characterized in that an intermediate layer is present between the textile material and the backing; the intermediate layer runs in the textile material, to some extent, and is made of a water-insoluble synthetic resin and/or a synthetic rubber.

5. Floor covering tiles according to Subclaim 2, characterized in that the foamed backing is compressed on the total area and is embossed in a relief-like manner.

6. Floor covering tiles according to the patent claim, characterized in that the textile material consists of a fabric and a formed fabric, needle-punched onto it.